THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, November 4, 1806. No. 1050.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

BARLEY.

Fifty Three Cents per bushel will be given for good merchantable Barley at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

For James O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

July 31, 1806.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

FOR SALE AT T. CROMWELL's Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

DONATION LANDS, FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	50[illegible]
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1908	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1889	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
76	250
80	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	200
858	200

FIFTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
98	250
881	200
883	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT. No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1250	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
8720	200

TENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Price 1 dollar per doz.) THE

Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack,

FOR 1807.

☞ AMONG other new and interesting matter, this Almanac will contain, an abstract view of A TOUR up the RED, BLACK, and WASHITA rivers in *Louisiana*, as performed by *Doctor Hunter*, *Mr. Dunbar*, and others, who were employed by the United States for the purpose of making a survey of these rivers, of the adjacent country, and of the *Hot Springs* in the vicinity of the last river.—With a notice of vegetables, minerals, animals, salt springs, Indians, silver mines, stones, plants, trees, situation and soil of the country—And an account of the great plains to the westward, and the great dividing mountain which separates the waters of the Missouri from those of the Pacific Ocean—of rock salt—the silver pin—a singular idea of the Indians respecting the universal deluge—the natural bridge—of the Arkansa and White rivers—the shining mountains—plaister of Paris—coal mine—Turkey oil stones, *&c. &c.*

It will also contain the advice of a father to his son on the choice of a wife; the advice of a father to his daughters, on conduct in life, behaviour, friendship, love and marriage.

Also just published,

(Price 50 cents per doz.)

The Common Pittsburgh Almanack, for 1807.

☞ Orders for these and German Almanacks, merchants will please to forward early and much oblige their friend,

Sept. 1, 1806. *ZADOK CRAMER.*

COTTON.

A quantity of first quality

Tennessee Cotton,

FOR SALE,

By the Bale. Approved endorsed notes at six, three, or two months, taken in payment

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1806.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

The Justices and Constables

ASSISTANT

By WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1806.

JEREMIAH NEAVE,

No. 31,

SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAS imported for the *FALL SALES*, and will have constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS WARE,
JAPANNED TEA TRAYS,
WAITERS, etc. etc.

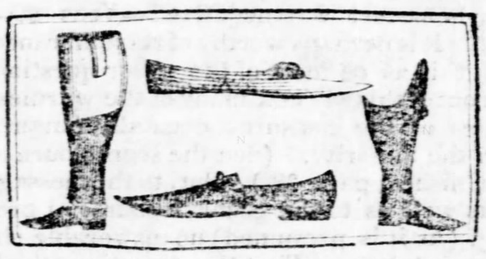
Of the newest and most fashionable patterns.

ALSO,

PIPES AND GLASS BOTTLES,

Well worth the attention of all Country Storekeepers connected with Philadelphia. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short date.

September 10. 8t



MATTHEW BARNWELL,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his former customers and the public, that he has removed from Front street to Market street, near the Monongahela river, where he intends carrying on his business more extensively than formerly, and as it will be his study to have work done in the best manner, he flatters himself that he will receive a share of the public patronage.

He has for sale, a quantity of *Soal* and *Upper Leather*, low for cash.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1806.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE,

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, North Huntington township, on the state road, one mile from Cavet's mill, on the 10th September last, two red and white COWS, one has a bell on, and a crop off the right ear, the other has no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES CLARK.

October 11, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 23, 1806. tf.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO THE EDITOR:

(Concluded from our last.)

THE committee now assembled and instructed their chairman to write to the secretary of war for his opinion as to the force which it would be requisite to raise for the defence of the southern frontier, and requesting at the same time, to be informed what number of troops were already stationed in that quarter. In his answer the minister stated the force which the United States had on the Mississippi and its branches ready to descend the river at a short notice, to be somewhat less than a thousand men: that he had intelligence that Spain was collecting an army on the frontiers of New Mexico and transporting troops from Havanna to Pensacola, and that the force requisite on our part, would depend on that which would be opposed to us, which he estimated (vaguely) to be superior to our own.

About this time the news of the sea-fight off Trafalgar reached America, the event of which alarming the Spanish ministry for the safety of their West India colonies, forbade the weakening of the important post of the Havanna, and suspended the hostile movements on the part of Spain against the United States. And to this circumstance we have been probably indebted for the undisturbed possession of New-Orleans and its dependencies.

When the secretary of war's letter was laid before the committee, Mr. Eldwell moved the same proposition which the secretary of the treasury had some days before put into the hands of the chairman, and which he (Mr. E.) afterwards introduced into the house; viz. a vote of two millions and a continuance of the duties, the proceeds of which constituted the Mediterranean fund. It was rejected, and the chairman directed to draft the report which has been printed with the secret journals, and published in the newspapers.. The committee saw, in the multiplied aggressions of Spain ample cause of war, on the part of a government with which the welfare of its citizens was not paramount to every other consideration. But conceiving that the true interests of the American people (which alone it behooved them to consult) require peace, they forebore to recommend offensive measures.—They believed it to be their policy to reap the neutral harvest, and seize the favorable opportunity of extinguishing the public debt—at once the price of our liberties, and the badge of our ancient servitude.—So long as this debt remains unpaid, we can scarcely be considered as a truly independent people. The sense of the committee was, neither to make war, nor purchase peace, but to provide for the defence of our actual territory, which the highest authority had announced to have been violated and to be menaced with fresh invasion. On this point they conceived there could be but one sentiment whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the wisdom of pledging the nation to protect its flag in remote seas, or its ability to afford such protection. A poor attempt has been made to reproach the committee with a want of reliance on the militia, and a preference for the standing army. When it is considered that all the protection then and since to extend to the country in question consists of regular troops, and that the nearest states from which the militia could be marched for its defence, are separated from it by many hundred miles of intervening Indian country (not to mention that these states themselves are among the weakest in the union) the incompetency of the militia to the service in question, and the futility of the objection, must become manifest to all. Besides, the President had no occasion to apply to Congress for power to call out the militia to repel invasion, that force being, under such circumstances, already at his disposal; and it is worthy of remark, that the far greater number of these would-be partizans of the militia, refused to adopt the measure recommended by the executive, [or indeed any other] for giving efficient operation to that great constitutional defence.

The report of the committee, although in strict unison with the *official* recommendation of the executive, was rejected by 72 to 58 votes; and the proposition to appropriate dollars for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expences of foreign intercourse, which had been previously laid on the table by a member of that committee, before their report to the house, was immediately taken up. The avowed object of this measure was to enable the President to open a negociation for the purchase of the Florida.—A motion was then made by Mr. J. Randolph to confine the appropriation to that object, and agreed to, ayes 78, nays 58. Another motion was made by the same gentleman to render the debt which was proposed to be incurred, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. This was carried without a division. But afterwards when the bill was brought in, the house rescinded its vote for a specific appropriation and the money was left applicable at the discretion of the executive to any extraordinary purpose of foreign intercourse whatsoever. Mr. J. Randolph also moved to limit the amount which the government might stipulate to pay for the territory in question; upon the ground that if Congress were disposed to acquire Florida by purchase, they should fix

the extent to which they were willing to go, and thereby furnish our ministers with a safeguard against the rapacity of France—that there was no probability of our obtaining the country for less, but every reason to believe, that, without such a precaution on our part, she would extort more. This motion was overruled. When the bill came under discussion, various objections were argued against it by the same gentleman:—Among others, that it was in direct opposition to the views of the executive, as expressed in the President's *official* communication, (it was on this occasion that general Varnum declared the measure to be consonant to the *secret wishes of the executive:*) that it was a prostration of the national honor at the feet of an adversary; that a concession so humiliating would paralyse our efforts against Great Britain, in case the negociation then and now pending between that government and ours should prove abortive; that a partial appropriation *towards* the purchase of Florida without limiting the President to some specific amount, would give a previous sanction to any expence which he might incur for that object, and which Congress would stand pledged to make good: that if the executive, acting entirely upon its own responsibility, and exercising its acknowledged constitutional powers, should negociate for the purchase of Florida, the House of Representatives would, in that case, be left free to ratify or annul the contract; but that the course which was proposed to be pursued, (and which eventually was pursued) would reduce the discretion of the Legislature to a mere shadow; that, at its ensuing session, congress would find itself in relation to this subject, a deliberative body but in name: that it could not, without a manifest direliction of its principles, and perhaps without a violation of public faith, refuse to sanction any treaty entered into by the executive under the auspices of the legislature, and with powers unlimited: that, howevr great his confidence in the chief magistrate, he would never consent to give any president so dangerous a proof of it: that his duties as a member of that house, as the independent representative of an independent people, were paramount to every other consideration: and that he would never preclude himself, by any previous sanction, from the unbiassed exercise of his judgment on measures which hereafter were to come before him; that the house had no official recommendation from the executive for the step which they proposed to take, on the contrary it was in direct opposition to its sentiments as expressed in the confidential message; that the responsibility would be exclusively their own: that, if the president deemed it adviseable to purchase foreign territory he was free to enter into stipulations for that purpose, whilst congress would remain equally free to sanction or disapprove such stipulations; or that, if he thought proper to ask for an appropriation for the object, the responsibility of the measure would rest upon him: but when the legistature undertook "to prescribe the course which he should pursue, and which he had pledged himself to pursue," the cause was entirely changed: that that house could have no channel through which it could be made acquainted with the opinions of the executive, but such as was official, responsible, and known to the constitution;—and that it was a prostitution of his high and solemn functions to act upon an unconstitutional suggestion of the *private wishes of the executive* irresponsibly announced by an irresponsible individual, and in direct opposition to his avowed opinions.

To every objection, the "Louisiana precedent," as it was called, formed the only answer, although in the latter stages of the discussion, no reply was attempted. The doors were closed, and the minority, whose motives were impeached, and whose persons were almost denounced, were voted down without debate.—In reply to the case of Louisiana, it was said, that it was no precedent at all: that every argument drawn from that source was utterly inconclusive in the present instance; that no two cases could be more dissimilar: that, except the parties being the same, there was no point of resemblance: that, when Spain with-held from us the right of deposit at New-Orleans, congress had acted at its own instigation alone; they had not been apprized by the executive of any hostile movement on the part of Spain: the territory of the United States had not been insulted, nor the persons of our citizens, within our own jurisdiction, violated: it had not been officially announced to congress, "that their protection as well as the spirit and honor of our country, rendered the interposition of the national force indispensible:" the chief magistrate of the union had not officially declared that the act of aggression in question, was committed by persons acting by the orders and under the sanction of the court of Madrid: on the contrary, the house of representatives had expressed, by a formal resolution, their belief, that the wrong in question, had proceeded from the unauthorized misconduct of certain Spanish officers, and declared their determination, in case it should be sanctioned by their government, to redress the injuries, and vindicate the right of our citizens. On that occasion, congress avowed, that they would resort, in the first instance, to an amicable explanation with the Spanish court: on this the fair experiment of negociation had been tried, and "after five months of fruitless endeavor on our part, to bring them to some definite and satisfactory result," had entirely failed. It could not escape the recollection of the house, to how great an excitement, the denial of a conventional right had, at that day, roused the minds of our citizens. And it must be remembered that the acquisition of Louisiana, which put a stop to Spanish aggressions (for which no satisfaction had as yet been rendered) was made, not from the party by whom those offences had been offered, but from one in no wise connected with them. And admitting at this juncture the propriety of our making overtures for the purchase of a country, the possession of which, it was conceded on all hands was highly desirable to us; yet, what measures had we taken, or did we propose to take, for the refusal on the part of Spain, to "ratify her convention with us, signed by her own minister under the eye of his sovereign, pledging her to make compensation for spoliations committed upon our commerce during a preceding war;—to indemnify our citizens for the renewal of the same practices, already of great amount, during the present war; for the obstruction of the navigation of the Mobile: for refusing to come to any fair and amicable adjustment of the boundaries of Louisiana; and for a daring violation by persons acting under the authority of Spain, and no doubt apprized of her sentiments and views, of our undisputed limits, which she had solemnly recognized by treaty." *None!* The denial of the stipulated compensation for the spoliations of a former war; the reiteration of the same practices during the present: the obstruction of the Mobile; the peremptory refusal to adjust the boundaries of Louisiana; the insults committed on our territory, and the violation of the property and persons of our citizens within our acknowledged limits; all seemed forgotten, in the zeal to purchase Florida, or thrown with the national purse into the scale.

The bill nevertheless passed by a great majority. A motion was then made to transmit, by a committee, the following messsage to the Senate:—

"By the House of representatives, January 16th, 1806.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We transmit you a bill which has passed this house entitled "an act making provision for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," and in which we require your concurrence. This bill has been passed by us to enable the president of the United States to commence, with more effect, a negociation for the purchase of the Spanish territories lying on the Atlantic ocean, and gulph of Mexico, and eastward of the river Mississippi. The nature and importance of the measure contemplated have induced us to act upon the subject with closed doors. You will of consequence, consider this communication as confidential." Mr. J. Randolph then moved to strike out the words "river Mississippi," and to insert "bay of Perdido," upon this ground—that the country between the Mississippi and the Perdido was in dispute between the United States and Spain, "such as it was as possessed by France," and conveyed by the treaty of Paris of the 30th of April 1802, to the U. States. To the territory in question (embracing both banks of the Mobile, and out of which all our differences with Spain, on the subject of boundary on this side of the Mississippi, had grown,) the executive had advanced, what they deemed, an undoubted claim. Upon this claim congress had already legislated, having passed a law erecting the shores and waters of the river Mobile into a collection district, and it was deemed, that the authorising the president to purchase that portion of the country would not only be a commitment of the national honor, but might fairly be considered as a surrender on our part of all pretension to the disputed territory. This motion, however, was negatived—Yeas 59—Nays 68. It is perhaps worthy of remembrance, that, on this as on most of the other questions arising out of this subject, many of the warmest advocates of the measures eventally pursued were in the minority. (See the secret journal, since published, page 38.) But, to the message itself, as well as to the general course of proceeding, (as it is presumed) unanswerable objection was taken:—That the direction which the house of representatives had chosen to pursue was to be prescribed, not to the senate but to the president; and that it would be impossible for the executive, even with the ingenuity of Oedipus himself, to divine, from a message to the senate, what was the real intention of the representatives of the people: that this message was not to be announced to him, but to the other branch of the legislature, and that even, if it were, his duty was to execute the laws, which should be enacted, and which could not be enlarged, restrained or modified in any degree whatsoever, by any message from one house of congress to the other: and the appropriation being for any indefinite purpose of extraordinary foreign intercourse, and not made in consequence of any intimation or recommendation from the president, he must be presumed to be totally in the dark, "as to the secret wishes" of the senate and house of representatives, and to be incapable of infering the intentions of the legislature from any thing but the context of the law itself: much less should he be deemed responsible for the execution of plans, of which by the general maxims of legislation, as well as by the known principles of the constitution, he must be supposed to be altogether ingnorant. As I have said, however, this with every other difficulty that could not be solved, was overruled: and on Tuesday the 16th of January, the engrossed bill with the message above recited, was transmitted to the senate. On the day following, when the bill was no longer in the possession of the house, or under its control, the despatches from our minister at London, of the 18th and 25th of October, 1805, which had been four weeks lying in the office of the secretary, were laid before the house. Those despatches, which had a most important bearing upon our Spanish relations, which had occupied the attention of the house of representative for nearly three preceding weeks during which their doors were closed, produced an instantaneous conviction on the minds of many, the best informed and most influential members of the house, who had hithorto voted with the majority that the course which they had pursued was wrong. A feeble insinuation was indeed made by certain members of the house, presumed to be in the confidence of the secretary of state that the despatches had but recently arrived; and this inference was supported by this circumstance, that a single copy only (perhaps the original) was submitted to the two houses, to be interchanged between them; from whence it was concluded by many, that sufficient time had not elapsed, since their reception, to enable the clerks in the office of foreign affairs to make out duplicates of the papers. But this fact was immediately disproved by Mr. J. Randolph's calling at the secretary of state's office, where he learnt from Mr. Wagner, the chief clerk of that department, as well as from the secretary himself, that they arrived the week before Christmas; that is, prior to the 21st December.

The house of representatives having resolved to incur an expense for the purchase of Forida, the member of Mr. Bidwe ls resolution, to continue for years, the additional duty of two and a half per cent, ad valorum, imposed by the "act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary powers." to make good the same, came under consideration. But this proposition was vehemently opposed by Mr. J. Randolph, who stated, that he deemed it an unconstitutional mode of voting supplies to raise taxes in conclave: thatif the members of that house should once come to levy contributions on their constituents with closed doors, whilst the votes which they should give, (to say nothing of the discussion) from the very nature of the secret journal, remained concealed from their constituents, there was an end of the publick liberties. Congress might thus pass any laws, however unconstitutional and oppressive, whilst the people would remain ignorant of the part which their representatives respectively had taken, and be consequently unable to apply the proper corrective, and that however reasons of state might render it expedient to proceed in this way against a foreign enemy or to give a secret direction to military expeditions against the common foe, those reasons were totally inapplicable to the impositions of burthens upon the people, or to any curtailment of their rights, with which that enemy could have no concern, and from the knowledge of which he could derive no advantage. The proposition was at that time withdrawn, but, on the last day of the session, April 21, this tax was continued: the only ostensible motive is to be found in a message from the executive of the same month, intimating the existence of an unfriendly disposition on the part of Tunis towards the United States.

In a future number some remarks will be offered on the proceedings of congress respecting our relations with Great Britain: a subject, which if possible has been more misrepresented and less understood than that of the present communication.

DECIUS.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

FORTIFICATIONS OF NEW-YORK.—The public cannot have so soon forgot the infamous piece which we lately extracted from the American Citizen, [a genuine democratic paper] inviting a French army to land here and "*trim the merchants' jackets.*" In yesterday's Citizen is a piece of the same complexion. Remarking on a proposition in the Daily Advertiser, that "*the port of New-York must have a defence and well deserves it,*" the writer says—

"WE, *the Republicans*, place *our* defence *in our principles*, in the unoffending civility of our manners towards foreign nations, and in fortifications *when necessary. Let those fear who by their abusive language against France and Spain have cause to fear.*"—"The quarter from whence the project comes operates to prevent the thing being done. *To fortify NEW YORK* on the motion of a British emissary, is to give a challenge to France to come and attack it—it is making *NEW YORK a party in the war against France.*"

This is hardly less exceptionable than the former piece. The *Republicans*, it seems, have no fears of the French and Spaniards; *they* place their defence in their *principles.*—Which is as much as to say that between the French and them there is a very good understanding, and whilst the Federalists will be put to death, they will be taken by the hand. They would not have the administration fortify our city for two reasons; one because the proposal to do so does not come from themselves; the other, because it would make New-York a party in the war against France. Excellent patriotism! And these fellows call themselves Americans and republicans and friends of the people.

NEW-YORK, *October* 16.

Monument of Hamilton.—The corporation of Trinity Church has erected over the grave of HAMILTON, in Trinity Church yard, a beautiful monument, of white marble, composed of a pyramid, resting on an elevated base or pedestal, surrounded with four elegant urns, and rising to the height of about twelve feet. The following is the inscription:—

"To the memory of
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
The Corporation of Trinity Church
Have erected
THIS MONUMENT
In testimony of their respect, for
The Patriot of uncorruptible integrity,
The Soldier of approved valor,
The Statesman of consummate wisdom:
Whose virtues and talents will be admired
BY
Grateful Posterity,
Long after this Marble shall have mouldered into Dust.
He died July 12th, 1804—Aged 47.

An ingenious project for fortifying the harbour of New-York, at the Narrows, between Long Island and Staten Island by Mr. Archibald Robertson of New-York, has been forwarded to General Dearborn, the secretary of war. The mode proposed is by a chain and boom, anchored in a salient angle between Signal Hill and the Shoal opposite Denise's: the chain to be defended by batteries and gun boats. It is reported that the proposal of Mr. Robertson has been very favorably spoken of by Colonel Williams.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 23.

Letters from Boston announce the arrival there of the ship New-Galen from London, with intelligence to the 4th of September, at which time the expectation of Lord Lauderdale's speedy return to England, and the prospect of continued war, had caused a great depression of the stocks. Mr. Fox, it is added, had experienced a relapse, and was so unwell that little hopes were entertained of his surviving more than three or four days.

The ship Ocean, captain Girdon, in 34 days from Bourdeaux, had arrived below. She sailed from Bordeaux the 11th of September, and from the Cordovan, the 17th ult. The verbal information furnished by capt. Girdon is, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty negociated at Paris by his minister d'Oubril; a measure, which it is presumed, will have an important effect on the relations of Europe.

On the 11th of September, betts at Bordeaux were even, that Lord Lauderdale had left Paris, without effecting the object of his mission.

Since writing the above, we have seen a passenger in the Ocean, who has politely favoured us with a file of Bordeaux papers to the 11th of September, containing Paris dates to the 7th. We have not time to translate more than the following:

An article under the head of Paris, Sept. 5, after detailing the progress of the negociation between Russia and France, from its commencement to its conclusion, proceeds thus:

"However, M. Ruffin, chancellor of the French consulate in Russia, arrived yesterday, from Petersburgh; and brings intelligence, that in consequence of a change of ministers, the effect of the new principles adopted by the Russian government, and the extraordinary influence which the English party has obtained over the new cabinet, the treaty of the 20th July has not been ratified.

Thus hostilities between France and Russia, are about to recommence. The conquerors at Ulm and Austerlitz, are again assembled under their standards, and approach the field of their triumphs—more powerful in numbers, more formidable than ever, by that organization which has never been equalled, they wait with impatience the impulse of the great soul which animates them.

However, nothing can induce us to presume that a general continental war will be renewed.

In every event, the Emperor, as well as the French people, are prepared for all chances, and the armies of his majesty will be found whenever it shall be necessary to combat for a durable and glorious peace."

BALTIMORE, *October* 19.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

A person who came to this city last week from Norfolk, and who said his name was JORDON, has lately passed a counterfeit note of the bank of Baltimore, for 50 dollars. It appears he lately arrived at Norfolk in the ship Sally, from London, and has now gone into the back country, intending very probable, to pass more of these notes. The signatures of the President and Cashier, are well executed; the ink used in the printing is not so black as the genuine notes, and the paper is thin and oily. It being highly probable these notes were fabricated in England, there is no knowing how many different denominations may be in his possession.—The public are cautioned to be on their guard, and to use every diligence in having the vender apprehended.

[A New-York paper mentions, that the above named Jordon, was apprehended in that city, after passing notes to the amount of 500 dollars. The fraud was detected by one of the banks, where he had deposited the bills.]

Some particulars concerning the loss of the ship Essex, in the Red Sea, *the massacre of her crew, and of Mahomed Ikle, the Pirate.*

IN the year 1803, a numerous body of Arabians of the sect of the Wahabees under their leader, the invincible, and as they think, divine Abdul, (the Bonaparte of Arabia) twice sacked the city of Mecca, destroyed the tomb of the great prophet Mahomet, and committed great ravages on the unfortunate inhabitants of all that country. After this he subdued Medina, another city, sacred in the eyes of all good musselmen, and conquered nearly all the country situated above Mocha, on the eastern side of the Red Sea, introducing a new religion entirely subversive of the Mahometan faith.—Some of the followers of Abdal betook themselves to a new employment, that of plundering and destroying the vessels of every nation, that sailed on the Red Sea. Among the rest Mahomed Ikle principally distinguished himself, having purchased the island Camorin of the sheriff, or prince of Loheya, which is made his head-quarters, and from whence he has spread more terror, than did the Buchaneers formerly amongst the Spaniards. He sails in a strong well armed vessel, with a numerous crew, made up of fanatics like himself, and enemies to every nation, excepting their own, the Wahabees. Unfortunately this pirate was with his ship, at Mocha when the ill-fated captain Orne, arrived in the Essex, of Salem, with 60,000 dollars to purchase a cargo of coffee. Coffee was not to be had at market, and captain Orne was altogether at a loss how to proceed. An English merchant (whose name we have not learned) understanding the embarrassed situation of captain Orne, informed him, that if he would proceed 60 miles farther up to a town called Hadido, he would there procure coffee lower than usually asked for at Mocha, and offered himself to go in the Essex,

and execute the whole business for the trifling commission of 2 1-2 per cent.

Captain Orne listened to this advice and finally agreed to it. The pirate Mahomed by some means came to the knowledge of all these circumstances, and had the address to persuade captain Orne, to receive on board about 30 of his crew to help to navigate the vessel, and pilot her to Hadido. The Essex sailed in company with the pirate's ship; night approached, but alas! not one of the unfortunate crew were fated to behold their country again, or the light of another day. At a given signal the pirates on board fell upon the crew with their knives, the Corsair ranged along side, and in a few minutes not an American was left to tell the sad tale of their destruction. The headless body of the captain, and mutilated carcase of the Englishman, floated on shore, and being recognized, received the rites of burial in a far distant land. —The Essex was plundered and burnt.

This shocking catastrophe ought to prove a warning to all American captains, not only to guard them against the smallest deviation from their orders, but also against reposing confidence in strangers, without being well assured concerning their characters. It also shews the necessity of being well armed, and prepared to meet those fiends in human shape, on entering into the channel of the Red sea—fiends who massacre and plunder all nations without distinction—but we earnestly pray that the vengeance of our country may one day overtake the cruel perpetrator of this eventful tragedy.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, November 4, 1806.

DIED, at Somerset, on the evening of the 25th ult. Mr. JOHN PROBST, in the 45th year of his age.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of the votes for a member of Congress for this district, at the election on the 14th ult.

	Wilkins.	*Smith.*
Allegheny,	1059	837
Beaver,	375	491
Butler,	364	507
Mercer,	227	634
Crawford,	314	480
Erie,	140	213
Venango and Warren,	142	177
	2621	3339

Majority for Smith, 718.

A fine Siberian Ram has lately been imported from St. Petersburgh in Russia by Mr. Isaac Hicks, merchant, New-York. He has a coat of hair as well as of wool; and has four horns on his head, two of them like those of a sheep, and two resembling those of a goat. He is in fine health; and a curiosity both to the naturalist and the Farmer.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

☞ Fifty-three Cents per bushel given for merchantable Barley.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house lately occupied by James Beck, next door to Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin's Store, Market Street, where he intends to carry on his business extensively. All those who will please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, 4th November, 1806.

N. B. Strict attention will be paid to the newest fashions.

☞ Two or Three Journeymen wanted.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Elizabeth Town, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 20th inst. an Apprentice boy to the Shoemaking trade, named *WILLIAM SCOTT*, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, grey eyes and down look, he had on when he went away a striped cotton coattee, a striped cassimer jacket and striped cotton overalls, a pair of coarse shoes, and a fur hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice shall have the above reward, but no charges.

JACOB DUNN.

Elizabeth Town, October 29, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of William Irwin, late of this Borough, deceased, are to requested to present them to either of the subscribers, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate, are required to make payment without delay, in order to save themselves expence and trouble, as a speedy settlement of the estate must be made.

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.
GEORGE WALLACE,
JOHN IRWIN,
JAMES IRWIN,
JOHN SCULL, } Administrators.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1806.

THE subscriber cautions all persons against taking an assignment on a judgment note or bill granted by him to Robert Spencer, now of Pittsburgh, as he has paid the same or the greater part thereof to Mr. Spencer, with whom he has not been able to obtain a settlement although often requested.

JOHN MUSSER.

Somerset county, October 15, 1806.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on the bank of the Ohio, a short distance below Pittsburgh, a light bay *MARE*, has a black mane and tail, one of her hind feet white, and rising 4 years old. This Mare I have heretofore advertised, but as no owner has appeared, I now give public notice, that unless the owner comes forward in three weeks from this date, proves property, and pays reasonable expences for her keeping, she will be sold for the same.

JAMES COULTER.

November 4, 1806.

Ten Dollars Reward

DESERTED on the 2d inst. BENJAMIN CARRINGTON, a private soldier in the Regiment of Artillerists of the U. States. He is 34 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, grey eyes, fair complexion, and very fair hair, by occupation a nail maker, worked for some time past, at this place, at his trade, is somewhat stoop-shouldered when walking or standing, he was born in the state of New-Jersey, and enlisted at this place on the 18th of October last. Had on when he deserted, military cloathing, consisting of one grey round jacket lined and bound with yellow, one pair white woolen overalls, one pair shoes, one pair woolen half stockings, one plain round hat, and one ruffled shirt. Any person apprehending said deserter, and delivering him to the Commanding Officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, or to me at this place, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN.
Lieut. Artillerists U. S.

Fort Fayette, (Pittsburgh)
November 3, 1806.

JAMES HOPE,

LADIES SHOEMAKER,

LATELY ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened for Sale in the late dwelling house of William Irwin, deceased, fronting the Diamond, a handsome and extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes,

of Kid, Morocco and other Leather, warranted good. He has also for Sale, a variety of beautiful Kid and Morocco Skins, together with a large assortment of Shoe Trimmings.

He will make Ladies Shoes to any pattern in the neatest manner and newest fashion, and flatters himself from his long experience in business he will give satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with their commands.

Pittsburgh, October 27, 1806

N. B. Employment and good encouragement will be given to two or three Journeymen well acquainted with making Ladies Shoes; and one or two women who understand Shoe binding, or wish to learn it, will receive generous encouragement.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue to carry on the

Fulling Business,

in all its various branches, at John Cavet's Fulling mill, on Brush creek, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county. Those who may please to favour them with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and for the convenience of persons living at a distance Cloth will be received at the Store of *Mr. John Irwin*, in Pittsburgh, and returned there when finished, which will be without delay. It is requested of those who send cloth to put a written direction on it.

JOSIAH & JOHN HARVEY.

October 27, 1806.

List of Causes set down for Trial at November Term, 1806, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Lessee of James Hamilton	*vs*	*James Crawford, George Thompson & William Thompson*
John Fredeback	*vs*	*Andrew Williams*
Executors of Peter Harshey, dec.	*vs*	*Joseph Bedsworth & Alexander Irwin*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
George Miller	*vs*	*Samuel Boyd*
H. Leaphart's adms.	*vs*	*Jb. Bausman's adms*
Charles Barnathy for self and state	*vs*	*Andw. Armstrong*
Robert Pedin	*vs*	*James Stoddard*
Les. of S. Ross et al.	*vs*	*Wm. M'Junkins, jr.*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Les. of Zk. Wright	*vs*	*Robert Vance*
Thomas M'Kean Governor of the Com.	*vs*	*Michael Huffnagle and James Brison*
Robert Williby	*vs*	*Joseph M'Knight*
Mathlas Hook	*vs*	*Joseph Penny*
Thomas Boyd and Mary his wife	*vs*	*James Boyd*
John Crawford	*vs*	*Robert Smith*
Nathan Bayles	*vs*	*Wm. Barber*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
Peter Burret	*vs*	*Nathaniel M. Young*
Jacob Server	*vs*	*Michael Rager*
Wm. Amberson	*vs*	*Isaac Lane*
Ormsby and Gregg	*vs*	*James Frew*
Jacob Castleman	*vs*	*Wm. Fox*
Wm. Evans	*vs*	*Charles Brooks*
Nathaniel Pointe	*vs*	*Wm. Irwin*
Robert Kincaid	*vs*	*Albert Torrence*
Valentine & Thompson	*vs*	*James Gray*
Les. of J. Ramage	*vs*	*Andrew Jack*
John and A. Wills	*vs*	*George Pancake*
Dunning M'Nair	*vs*	*Robert Porter*
Daniel Loughery	*vs*	*Wm. Dunning*
Wm. M'Candless	*vs*	*Thomas Bracken*
Samuel Deal and Wm. Deal,	*vs*	*James O'Hara and Robert Vance*
Cunkling Budd	*vs*	*B. F. Brewster and Wm. Wiley*
John Kennedy	*vs*	*Adam Burchfield*
Robert Cunningham	*vs*	*James Corsby*
Dl. M'Donald et al.	*vs*	*Ax. M'Candless et al*
Jacob Loutzenheiser	*vs*	*John M'Mullen*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Wm. Dunning	*vs*	*John Rowland*
Commonwealth	*vs*	*Ethraim Jones et al.*
Robert Simpson	*vs*	*Samuel Jones*
The heirs of Samuel Peebles, dec.	*vs*	*John M'Millan*
Same	*vs*	*John M'Calister*
Nathaniel Chick	*vs*	*Erastus Daniels*
James Nugent	*vs*	*John Cubbage*
Same	*vs*	*James Cubbage*
John and Ax. Wills	*vs*	*Wm. Cogan*
Ephraim Davis	*vs*	*West Elliott et al.*
Joseph Dorsey	*vs*	*Maccoun and Tilford*
Wm. Valentine	*vs*	*Timothy Murphy*
Les. of N. Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundel*
John and Alexander Wills	*vs*	*Robert Campbell special bail of John Davidson*
Alexander M'Nickle	*vs*	*Robert Roberts*
Brown and Wallace	*vs*	*James Irwin joint obgor with N. Chick and Wm. Dunning*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Lessee of Geo. W. Elliot and wife	*vs*	*Joseph Scott*
James Robinson and George Wallace	*vs*	*Wm. Whitesell alias Whitesde*
James Coggshall	*vs*	*Wm. Cogan*
Simon Small	*vs*	*Hugh Donal*
John Hall	*vs*	*Zk. and Jer. Wright*
John Perry	*vs*	*Thomas Riddle*
Robt. Cummins and Charles Glenn	*vs*	*Wm. Valentine*
Jacob Black	*vs*	*Thomas Wilson*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that suits will be commenced against all Stockholders in the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road Company, who shall not have made the first payment of Six Dollars on each share before the first day of November next.

And further, that orders drawn by any of the persons who have contracted, or shall contract with the President and Managers of said Company to make any part of said road, in favour of any of the Stockholders, payable by the President and Managers, will be received in payment of the shares of such Stockholders.

By order of the President and Managers,
JUDAH COLT, *Treasurer.*

Erie, 2d October, 1806.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reving-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

Seasonable & Fancy Merchandize,

AT THE CORNER OF THIRD AND MARKET STREETS.

THE subscribers, DENNY & FOSTER, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening, a handsome and well chosen assortment of

DRY GOODS,

together with *Groceries* of the first quality, *Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.* all which they will sell at the most reduced prices.

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, November 1, 1806.

N. B. Fresh *Juniper Berries*, by the cask or otherwise, and *Barr Iron*, by the cwt. or ton. 3w

ROBERT M'KNIGHT,

Has just received, and is now opening for sale, in the house lately occupied by *Jeremiah Barker & Co.* in Market Street, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

Which he is disposed to sell on reasonable terms for cash, or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1806.

The Master Taylors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to their Customers, Friends, and the Public generally.

WE find ourselves under the necessity to lay before you the difficulties we laboured under relative to the Journeymen we have in our employ. On Monday the 27th ult. they left their respective shops, with a determination not to resume their employment without an advance of wages. Being sensible at that time, that some of us would be left in a disagreeable situation, we trust in your generosity to consider it only as an act of humanity in those employers, who were better situated to withstand the conflict, by endeavouring to bring it to as amicable and speedy a termination as possible, in order to shield the greatest sufferers from material injury, which would inevitably have been the case, to those who employed a number of workmen, as their shop was stripped of every soul in one day, and at a time when they stood most in need of their service.

Therefore, we flatter ourselves with a full assurance, that you would in preference pay something more for some part of your work, to enable us to keep those hands in our employ, who do credit to our shops and justice to the public.

(Signed)

John Linton, Thomas Lloyd,
John Baird, James Gormley,
John M'Combs, Thomas Dunham,
Lewis Warner,

Pittsburgh, November 1, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *THOMAS CEMP*, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers, for settlement; and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SARAH CEMP, Admin'x.
THOMAS HARTLEY, Adm'r.

October 29.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A good Blacksmith,

TO whom good encouragement will be given, by ROBERT BEEBE, opposite Murphy's Ferry on the Allegheny river, who carries on BOAT BUILDING in all its branches, and where any person may be supplied at the shortest notice. October 24, 1806.

NOTICE.

Monday Evening, the 20th inst. NIGHT SCHOOL opened next door to Mr. Banton's, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

A. DOWNING,

October 15, 1806.

Will be Sold by Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of November next, a TRACT OF LAND, situate in Butler county, on the waters of Conequenessing creek, containing 200 acres, on which a large improvement is made. This Tract of Land was the property of Colin M'Donald, an insolvent debtor, who assigned it to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors.

DUNNING M'NAIR,
ROBERT STEWART.

10th October, 1806.

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *October* 26.

LATEST FROM LONDON

By the ship Caledonia, Henderson, from Liverpool, we have received the STAR of the 14th September. This paper says,

"Mr. Basilico, the messenger, has arrived with dispatches from Lord Lauderdale at Paris. He reached town at one this morning, called at Downing-street and took another messenger with him to Sir Francis Vincent, who forwarded the dispatches to Mr. Fox at Chiswerk, by the second messenger. A cabinet council is now sitting on the dispatches. Nothing is yet known of their contents: the prevailing opinion, however, is unfavorable to peace. All is at a stand at the stock exchange."

Valuable Medicines.

Just received from RICHARD LEE'S *Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, and for Sale by Mr.* JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON, only, *in Pittsburgh.*

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, soar throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have their children afflicted with the Hooping Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From Luther Martin, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN—I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary; I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soarness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

The Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not attended by that tormenting smart which attends the application of other medicines.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

For preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, such as freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflamatory redness, scurfe, tetters, ring worms, sunburns, prickley heat, &c. &c.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that accrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weskness or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.

For the cure of Venerial Complaints.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific. Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

HAHN's Anti Billious Pills.

Excellently adopted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secritions; to restore and amend the appetite, to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences, a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at stomach, and severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops,

For the cure of the Ague, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

THOUSANDS can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual, and no one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
THE TABLE OF FEES,
established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received, and is opening at his Book and Stationary Store, opposite the Market House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, a new supply of BOOKS, and other articles in his line, among which are the following:—

CAREY'S FAMILY BIBLE—a large addition to his assortment already on hand, containing various numbers of the latest impression, with and without the psalms
David's Psalms, small
ditto, of various large sizes with and without notes
Watts's Psalms
Looking unto Jesus, by the Revd. Mr. Ambrose, 2 vols.
The Christian Institutes, by the Right Revd. Father in God, Francis, late lord Bishop of Chester
Sacred Mirror
God's Wonders in the Great Deep
Devout Christian's Vade Mecum
Beauties of Church Music
Smith's Music, or Easy Instructor
Tucker's Blackstone, 4 vols.
East's Reports, 6 vols.
Bosanquet and Pullen, 3 vols.
A collection of Interrogatories
Clerk's Magazine
Edinburgh New Dispensatory
Cullen's Practice
Denman's Midwifery, 2 vols.
Medical Pocket Book
Dictionary
Underwood on the Diseases of Children
Quincy's Lexicon-Physico-Medicum improved: or a Dictionary of the terms employed in Medicine, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c.
Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry
Josephus, large fol.
Ladies London Monthly Museum, or Polite Repository of Amusement and Instruction, with elegant coloured plates, shewing the fashions for each month, in 15 vols.
The 15th vol. of the same
The Domestic Encyclopedia, 5 vols.
Spectator, 8 vols.
The Federalist, 2 vols.
Aiken's Art of Life
The Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Clond
Washington's Letters on Husbandry
Forsyth on Fruit Trees
Children of the Abbey, 2 vols.
Rasselas and Dinarbas
Pope's Iliad
Pleasures of Memory
Moore's Anacreon, 2 vols. small
Epistles, Odes and other Poems
Walker's Dictionary
ditto abridged
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Ross's Latin Grammar
Rigg's New American Latin Grammar
Perry's Spelling Book
The tragical history of the Children in the Wood
Toy Books for Children
The Franklin, Farmers', and other Philadelphia Almanacks for the year 1807
Reeve's Colours in boxes of one and two rows
Durable Ink, &c. &c. 16th Oct. 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

To Booksellers and Storekeepers.

JACOB D. DIETRICK,
PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER, HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND.

HAS NOW IN THE PRESS, HIS

Washington or Hagerstown German Almanack for 1807.

To be neatly printed on good paper, and will be well bound, and which are in great demand in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and with which he will be happy to supply those persons who may want, on the very lowest terms, and will deliver them (free of expence) in Greencastle, Chambersburgh, or Shippensburgh, as may be required, from which places they can be forwarded to any part of the Western Country—those who will want are requested to give early information, mentioning what quantity, so that they may be forwarded as soon as finished.

N. B. Letters per post will receive immediate attention. 1aw3teop9w.

JOHN BAIRD,
TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. Those who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Peleeis, &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most complete manner.

Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, wil be taken on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

☞ Three or four Journeyman, wanted immediately.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21, known by the name of Legionville:—also, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137, 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61, 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.—Nos. 13, 25, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY, Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio, or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh

April 14, 1804.

William P. Farrand & Co's.

CLASSICAL AND LITERARY BOOK-STORE,

SIGN OF MINERVA, NO. 185, MARKET-STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

AN extensive assortment of *Books*, in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and modern Languages: also, of Literary, Religious, and Historical works—An establishment particularly designed to afford general supplies of books for classical and professional readers, and for literary institutions: also, the most valuable selections for private libraries.

A general assortment of *Books & Stationary Goods*, for the country; together with a variety of Mathematical, Optical and Fancy articles.

July 14. tf.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years exper ence in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

Land for Sale

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

A BOOK for subscriptions to the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh artificial road, is this day opened, and ready for subscribers, at the store of Col. THOMAS BAIRD, the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
THOMAS BAIRD,
JAMES O'HARA,
SAMUEL EWALT,
A. TANNEHILL,
} Commissioners.

June 11, 1806. tf.